[President.]

enjoying immutably the position of leadership at the Bar. I have known of Ezhava gentlemen keeping very high judicial position; I have known of Nairs keeping very high position at the Bar. This is because whenever a client falls into trouble he goes to the reputed lawyer irrespective of his community. The Government are endeavouring to push that principle so that if a person is required to be recruited as a Munsiff, the High Court will endeavour to find out the opinion of the District Judge of the locality from where the candidate comes. If any young man of the requisite age has appeared before the Judge and has made a good presentation of a case, his name will be noted. If for appointments involving the salaries which are now paid to Munsiffs, Second Judges and District Judges, we do not get men from the Bar who have had actual experience of work at the Bar, the '*ratio decidendi* for the recruitment must be different. At the same time, I wish to reiterate what has fallen from the Legal Remembrancer that it has been the very anxious solicitude of the Government to see that no man should consider that he has been left out because he fell within a certain community. I have more than once, said that Government made special advertence to the position of the Syrian Catholics, because in relation to their educational advancement and in relation to their general position in the country their recruitment in the Public Service is in the opinion of the Government inadequate. The Government have said that with regard to other Departments also and there is no reason for Government to depart from that position. But that position cannot be logically applied to the Judicial Department, because if one Catholic has not taken to the Bar and made his mark at the Bar so as to impress the Second Judge, or the District Judge or other presiding officers, it must be taken that he probably prefers other careers. If proper instances are brought to the notice of the High Court and the Government that notwithstanding fairly high efficiency in handling cases at the Bar any person's name has been omitted, then Government are bound to and will anxiously consider those cases. But the adoption of the principle of communal representation as such in the Judicial Department is one which is fraught with much peril.

The question before the House is that Mr. Thomas' motion.....

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Sir, I do not wish to press the motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn,

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 15,39,547 under Demand VII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE was put to vote and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—JAILS.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER: Sir, I move that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,52,774 under Demand VIII—Jails.

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SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Superintendent be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss the need for adequate measures being adopted for imparting moral instruction to the inmates of the Jails. Sir, it is well-known that many of the so called prisoners can be reformed by giving well directed and well administered instructions and advice to them. The scheme of moral instruction plays a very important part in reforming the criminals. Under these circumstances it is regrettable to note certain observations made in the Administration Report for the Central Prison. Sir, I may read the following for the information of the House: "The Christian Priests regularly visited the christian prisoners and gave them religious and moral instructions. No instructors from other communities are coming forward probably due to lack of inducements by way of remuneration which was discontinued with effect from 1-1-1118." Sir, the Superintendent adds that a system of giving conveyance allowance to moral Instructors is in vogue in British India, thereby suggesting that such a system may be continued here also. It is therefore highly essential that the moral instructors belonging to the Hindu and Muslim communities must be induced to visit the prisoners belonging to those communities and give them moral instruction. It is to urge the introduction of some such scheme for reforming the criminals that I have tabled this motion.

MR. C. P. GOPALA PANICKER: Sir, it is a fact that Christian missionaries are visiting the Central Prison. Till recently, the Hindus had also their instructions. Mr. K. S. Narayana Iyer has been conducting this work and on account of personal inconvenience he has had to discontinue his lectures. As the honourable member may probably be aware, the jail rules are being revised now and the question will then receive attention.

PRESIDENT: I think I ought to explain the position. It was found by the Government, in so far as the communities in the jails are concerned, that Christian missionaries with great self-sacrifice attended jails and gave moral instructions without claiming any travelling allowance or any payment from the Government. It was found that the Hindu and the Muslim Communities while willing to give moral instruction were not able or willing to pay for the persons who were giving that kind of instruction. The Government came to the conclusion that if the Christian Community had enough public spirit to ask their missionaries or to enable their missionaries to visit prisons and give moral instruction in the tenets of their religion, it behoved the Hindu and the Muslim Communities to take the same steps with regard to the missionaries of their religion. If the Muslim and the Hindu Communities have no public spirit for that, Government cannot subsidise one section rather than another. It is hoped that if the Hindus are anxious for Hindu moral instruction being imparted to the Hindu convicts and the Muslims to do likewise in the case of the Muslim convicts, nothing is easier for them than to collect funds for the purpose, and if they collect some funds, Government will contribute their quota.

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SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, in view of the elucidation given by the Chair and the Treasury Benches, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave of the House, was withdrawn.

The motion that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,52,774 under DEMAND VIII—JAILS was put to vote and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND IX—POLICE.

MR. S. PARTHASARATHI IYENGAR (*Inspector-General of Police*): Sir, I beg leave to move that the House be pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 16,77,371 under Demand IX—Police.

SRIMATI T. NARAYANI AMMA: Sir, I do not wish to move the motion standing in my name.

PRESIDENT: Mr. P. S. Mohamed.

MR. P. S. MOHAMED: Sir, I do not move.

MR. S. SANKARANARAYANAN TAMPI (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapalli*): Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,57,084 for Superintendence by Re. 1 to discuss the inefficiency of the Police Department and to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity of increasing efficiency.

Sir, in moving this motion, I have to bring to the notice of this House that the Department that is responsible for the keeping up of the peace and tranquility of the State is the Police Department. The Police Department is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. Sir, if one is to turn through the pages of the Administration Report presented to us for the year 1118, he will find that the number of crimes have definitely increased from the year 1117. I ask what the reason for this increase in the number of crimes is? The number of murders committed in 1117 was 99. In 1118, the number of murders recorded is 119. Sir, I am not sure whether this will also be attributed to the activities of the State Congress. But I hope there was not a single instance where a State Congress man was charged before a District Court for an offence of murder.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, one question. Is this not due to the better efficiency of the Department in the matter of detection of crimes?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, on a statement of fact. I wish to make this statement. Six of the accused in the Pangode case admitted before the Court that they were members of the State Congress.

MR. S. SANKARANARAYANAN TAMPI: Here, you are narrating stories of offences that have been committed long ago. Sir, I venture to question those confessions.

Sir, the honourable member has brought me exactly to the point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the honourable House. Much

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